

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 1 of 1892.

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNAACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 7th January 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.					
	Monthly.			1891-92.	1892.	
1	Halat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad	Bent Press	For December	January 6th	475 copies.
2	Kayasth Samachar ...	"	Awadh Bazar Ltd	"	" 6th	225 "
3	Khilyat-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Moradabad).	Hamid-ul-din	For November	" 6th	"
4	Rozanah ...	Lucknow	Tugh Bahadur	For December	" 6th	300 copies.
	Bi-monthly.					
5	Jubilee Paper ...	"	Yaqub Khan	January 1st	" 1st	500 "
6	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj	Bhagat Khan	" "	" 1st	500 "
	Tri-monthly.					
7	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra	Amir-ul-Uloom	"	" 6th	50 "
8	Hamid-ul-Akhdar ...	Moradabad	Idris Khan	December 26th	" 6th	50 "
9	Indian Graphic ...	Lucknow	Mohd. Krishna	" 26th	" 6th	250 "
10	Urdu Akhdar ...	Moradabad	Abul-ah	" 26th	" 6th	"

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
11	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	December 32th ...	January 1st ...	262 copies.
12	Akbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Mugarrab Husain Khān.	" 29th ...	" 2nd ...	65 "
13	Ālam-i-Taswīr ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	" 1st ...	300 "
14	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lal ...	January 2nd ...	" 4th ...	129 "
15	Āsād ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	" 1st ...	" " ...	235 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	" " ...	" " ...	250 "
17	Dabdat-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain, ...	" 4th ...	" 7th ...	450 "
18	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	" 1st ...	" 5th ...	500 "
19	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasad, Varmā, ...	December 30th ...	" 2nd ...	300 "
20	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	" 27th ...	" " ...	150 "
21	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yāqūb...	January 2nd ...	" 5th ...	300 "
22	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	" " ...	" 6th ...	50 "
23	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ul-lah ...	December 28th ...	" 1st ...	385 "
24	Naiyar-i-Anam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	" " ...	" " ...	300 "
25	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin, ...	January 4th ...	" 5th ...	80 "
26	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas...	December 30th ...	" 2nd ...	425 "
27	Nasir-i-Hind ...	" ...	Muhammad Ali ...	January 1st ...	" 3rd ...	40 "
28	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	December 31st ...	" " ...	100 "
29	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamīd ...	" 19th & 26th, & January 2nd.	" 1st & 2nd ...	225 "
30	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	" 24th ...	" 3rd ...	400 "
31	Raṣṣ-ul-Akbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulām Husain ...	" 14th, 21st, 28th, & Jan. 4th.	" 2nd & 7th ...	360 "
32	Riāz-ul-Akbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	January 1st ...	" 5th ...	325 "
33	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	December 27th ...	" 2nd ...	150 "
34	Sitara-i-Hind ...	" ...	Banwāri Lal ...	" 28th & Jan. 4th.	" 1st & 7th ...	125 "
35	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	December 27th ...	" 2nd ...	250 "
36	Tūfī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	" 31st ...	" 1st ...	115 "
Daily.						
37	Kāyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thākur Prasād ...	" 30th & 31st,	" 2nd & 3rd ...	250 "
38	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasād ...	January 1st to 7th,	" 1st to 7th ...	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
39	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alīm-ul-lah ...	" 2nd & 5th,	" 4th & 7th ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
40	Devanāgrī Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	For December ...	" 7th ...	200 copies.
Bi-monthly.						
41	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban (Muttra).	Nannhe Mal ...	January 2nd ...	" 5th ...	200 "
Weekly.						
42	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	" 4th ...	" 7th ...	105 "
43	Bhārat Jīvan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varma, ...	" " ...	" 6th ...	1,500 "
44	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	December 31st ...	" 2nd ...	400 "
45	Sajjan Kirti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	" ...	" 28th ...	" 1st ...	100 "
Daily.						
46	Hindustān ...	Kālānkār ...	Deva Charan Sharwa,	" 31st to Jan. 6th.	" 1st to 7th ...	500 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
47	Kāshī Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	January 1st ...	" 3rd ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI URDU.—(concluded).			1891-92.	1891-92.	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
48	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasād ...	December 19th & 23rd,	January 1st ...	100 copies.
	HINDI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
49	Khichri Samachār ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasād ...	" 26th ...	" 2nd ...	400 "
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
50	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	" 30th ...	" 3rd ...	298 "
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
51	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Hardā ...	Wāsudeva Bhāskar ...	" " ...	" 5th ...	450 "
	GORKHA.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
52	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varma,	January 1st ...	" 3rd ...	600 "

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 7th January 1892.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. A correspondent of the *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 29th December, refers to the steady advance of Russia towards this country, and says that natives view the approach of such a powerful enemy with deep concern and dismay, as they have lost all their martial instincts and their condition has been rendered very unsatisfactory by the frequent recurrence of famines and heavy taxation. It is to be regretted that the policy of distrust has always found favour with the Government of India; and this is the reason why the feudatory chiefs have been so much weakened and the people, who were once so brave and warlike, turned into a nation of cowards. The entire Indian garrison does not exceed 224,000 troops, while the Russian forces number 1,600,000 strong. Hence Government should trust the Indian princes and people and allow them to prepare themselves for war.

Hámid-ul-Akhbár.
Dec. 29th, 1891.

2. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 1st January, regrets to notice that some Anglo-Indian newspapers are giving publicity to false rumours with a view to create suspicions in the mind of the Government of India regarding the loyalty of the Amir of Kabul, and to induce the Government to discontinue the annual subsidy. The rumour that the Amir had sent a commission to St. Petersburg to conclude a commercial treaty with Russia has turned out to be utterly unfounded. The policy pursued by him is doubtless a tyrannical one, but it is well suited to the semi-barbarous country over which he rules. He has put to death all those Afghan Sardars, who offered him any opposition or from whom he apprehended any danger, in order to strengthen his position. The Anglo-Indian newspapers should remember that Afghanistan is not Kashmir. The stoppage of the subsidy or any interference with the internal affairs of that country is sure to lead to another Kabul war. Is it the desire of the Anglo-Indian journalists that the mistake committed by Lord Lytton should be repeated? The Amir is sure to throw himself into the arms of Russia if he is interfered with in any way, and in that case Russia would have a good opportunity for making a further advance towards India.

Ázád.
Jan. 1st, 1892.

3. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st December, regrets to say that Mustafa Khán has been dismissed from the post of Tahsildar by Government. If he is the murderer of General Azam-ul-din Khán, he should be condemned to the gallows, by all means. But he and his brother were tried by the District Magistrate and discharged, after a thorough inquiry. He was banished from Rámpur, with all his relatives, and consequently exposed to a heavy loss. Now he has even been dismissed from Government service, and does not know how to support himself and his family. Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a shrewd statesman and politician, could hardly be expected to deal with him in this way. It is to be hoped His Honor will reconsider his case and save him from

Túti-i-Hind.
Dec. 31st 1891.

Dismissal of Mustafa Khán from Government service, under suspicion of implication in the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán.

3

destitution. His father rendered important services to Government during the troublous times of 1857.

HINDUSTÁN.
Jan. 1st, 1892.

4. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st January, is glad to learn that the annual Congress meetings in this country will not be suspended, as was feared. According to a resolution passed at the Nagpur Congress, the next Congress will meet at Allahabad, and Mr. Hume and Pandit Ajodhya Nath will continue to be General Secretary and Joint General Secretary.

Non-abolition of the National Congress.

HINDUSTÁN.
Dec. 30th, 1891.

5. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th December, gives a brief account of the Congress Camp at Nagpur, and expresses satisfaction that, although the Central Provinces are very backward in education, the residents of Nagpur made excellent arrangements, and that the Nagpur Congress was as great a success as its predecessors. The authorities placed no obstacles in the way of the Congress, and the Chief Commissioner even granted free permission to Government servants to attend the Congress, as visitors. There was a large attendance of officials and several thousands of rupees were realized from them in the shape of admission fees.

Nagpur National Congress.

SUBODH SINDHU.
Dec. 30th, 1891.

6. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 30th December, is glad to say that Mr. MacDonnell, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is not one of those Government officers who consider the National Congress a seditious movement, and appears to have a good opinion of it. The Reception Committee at Nagpur has had to encounter no opposition at the hands of the local authorities, as had the Committee at Allahabad. Sir Auckland Colvin openly declared his enmity to the Congress. Mr. MacDonnell allowed Government servants to attend the Congress as spectators, if they pleased, and many officials took advantage of the permission. He is entitled to public gratitude for the grant of such permission, and it would be well if the authorities in other provinces followed suit.

Mr. MacDonnell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the Nagpur National Congress.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁN,
Jan. 6th, 1892.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th January, says that natives should congratulate themselves that Providence has placed them under the beneficent rule of the British Government, which has afforded them good opportunities for making every kind of progress. It is almost needless to say that the existence of mutual sympathy and friendship between the rulers and the children of the soil is indispensably necessary. In that case, one class could receive great help from the other in time of difficulty. It is very gratifying to see some able and experienced statesmen encouraging the growth of friendly feeling between the two communities. Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, in his speech at the Ráj-kumar College, referred to the close relations existing between England and this country, and urged the necessity for the inhabitants of the two countries knowing and trusting each other. It appears from the *India* of the 27th November that the late Hon'ble Mr. Bright, M. P., observed in a speech in 1885 that there were two classes of men in England, one of which held that India had been conquered by the sword and by the sword only could it be kept. But Mr. Bright said that it was impossible to hold India by the sword, and expressed his sympathy with the other class, which realized the responsibility of England with reference to its great trust, and desired to assist natives in their efforts for progress. The views expressed by the two leading Englishmen above referred to are calculated to animate the natives with hope and joy. The growth of mutual sympathy and friendship is essential to the furtherance of the interests of both natives and Englishmen and to the permanence of British rule in this country.

Need for the growth of mutual sympathy between natives and Englishmen.

HINDUSTÁN.
Dec. 30th, 1891.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th December, thanks Sir Auckland Colvin's Government for the remission of the punishment inflicted on five respectable residents of Benares in connection with the late riots; and observes that even if they were guilty of any offence, the trouble, anxiety and expense to which they have been exposed are in themselves sufficient punishment to them. Their release from prison will be viewed with general satisfaction throughout the province.

Release of five Benares rioters.

9. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 4th January, says that Babu Gobardhan Das of Benares, who had been sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the late riots there, has been discharged, the sentence having been remitted by the Local Government, but that he is very ill. Hearing of his release and illness, the Judge of Benares called upon him at his house and inquired after his health. The Judge's conduct is attributed to different motives by people, but there can be no doubt that he was actuated only by feelings of humanity and sympathy in paying a visit to the Babu. As a Judge he punished him, but as a private gentleman he is ready to sympathize with him in his illness.

BHARAT JIWAN.
Jan. 4th, 1892.

10. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for December, expresses surprise that the Local Government has not yet published any resolution in the official gazette acknowledging the services of Mr. Lumsden, late Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, who has retired on pension. His services were in no way inferior to those of Mr. Daniell, which were acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor in suitable terms. He was an able, industrious and conscientious officer, and was equally desirous of promoting the interests of Government and the people. Government should always be ready to acknowledge the services of such officers, with a view to encourage others to follow their noble example.

HALAT-I-HIND.
Dec. 1891.

11. A correspondent of the same paper does not understand why the Board of Revenue is so unwilling to invest Deputy Collectors with power to try suits under section 100 of Act XII of 1881. Any Deputy Collectors, especially those among them who have long been pleaders, tahsildars or sarishtadars in revenue courts, can have no difficulty in interpreting the provisions of that section. Of course, such Deputy Collectors as have no experience of revenue work and new Assistant Collectors, who do not know the language, the customs and the manners of the people, should not by any means be empowered to try suits regarding the enhancement of rent. The editor observes that the members of the Board do not themselves try to distinguish between competent and incompetent officials, but entirely depend upon the reports of District Officers. Some Deputy Collectors who have no patrons are frequently transferred from one district to another, to their great trouble and expense; while others are allowed to remain in the same district for many years, their long residence giving them a good opportunity for introducing their relatives and friends into the local public offices.

12. The *Frayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 31st December, says that it appears from some newspapers that a Bill will be introduced into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Council with a view to limit the number of inmates of houses, as overcrowding is considered injurious to health. It is not known how far the rumour is well-founded. The measure, though justifiable on sanitary grounds, in some degree, would do more harm than good, inasmuch as it would interfere with the joint family system which still largely prevails in this country, and would tend to increase the expenses of such families. If Government is desirous of introducing necessary sanitary reforms, it should first put a stop to those customs and practises which are far more injurious to the public health than the overcrowding of people in houses, and the discontinuance of which would involve no hardship but would be very acceptable to the general community. Prostitutes, who are a disgrace to humanity, are to be found living in the heart of every town among respectable persons. They spread venereal diseases and entice girls, belonging to respectable classes, to join their vile profession. They should be ordered to live outside towns. The sale of adulterated *ghī* (clarified butter), rotten meat, and other unwholesome articles of food, which abound in every market, should be checked, and conservancy arrangements, which are unsatisfactory in several respects, should be improved.

FRAYAG SAMACHAR.
Dec. 31st, 1891.

HINDUSTANI.
Dec. 30th, 1891.

13. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th December, refers to the alleged persecution of Mr. Nichols, an indigo planter, and Debi Prasád, Sub-Inspector of Police, by the District Magistrate of Jaunpur, and to the censure passed by the Chief Justice on the proceedings of the Sessions Judge regarding the non-supply of a copy of his judgment, and observes that had the Judge been a native, he would not have escaped with a mere reprimand. At least, he would have been removed from the public service, if not sent to prison. Being a European, he has only been censured by the High Court, and now the Local Government will express its displeasure at his conduct, and there the matter will rest. If a European like Mr. Nichols can be persecuted by a Magistrate in this way, how can natives escape oppression by officers?

ALMORA AKHBAR.
Jan. 4th, 1892.

14. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 4th January, complains that people have frequent occasion to deal with courts of justice, but that the clerks and other subordinate officials in such courts, being generally corrupt, do not attend to any persons without receiving illegal gratifications. Men, whose cases are pending, have to pay bribes to subordinate officials and to frequently call upon them. It would be well if one or two honest and conscientious officials were attached to each court, whose only duty it should be to attend to the people and give them any assistance they might require. The arrangements for the supply of copies of papers at Almora are very unsatisfactory. Men, who apply for urgent copies, paying urgent fees, do not receive copies within the time fixed by Government.

TOHFA-I-HIND.
Dec. 28th, 1891.

15. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 28th December, refers to the case of Rahim Bakhsh, late head constable in the Jhánsi district, who was in league with robbers and committed dakaitis, and observes that his conduct is a good commentary on the proceedings of the police. It is an open secret that the police officials themselves are chiefly responsible for the existence of serious crime. They generally collude with thieves and robbers, sharing the booty obtained by the latter, and receive promotion by getting innocent men punished. Some of them are found out and duly punished by the authorities.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
Jan. 4th, 1892.

16. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 4th January, says that the *Pioneer* complains that it is difficult to recover from military officials the prices of things sold to them on credit. What has led the *Pioneer* to make the complaint? Evidently some European traders have experienced difficulty in dealing with such officials. Native traders are freely abused and even exposed to kicks and blows when they call upon military officials to demand the money due by them.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
Dec. 1891.

17. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for December, complains that during the month of December two natives were run over and hurt by the carriages of Europeans near Colonelganj, Allahabad, but that the incidents were declared to be accidental and no notice was taken of them. Had the offenders been natives, they would have found themselves in great difficulty. Many Europeans consider the lives of natives of no more value than those of goats and sheep.

18. The same paper, referring to the observations made by the Chief Justice of Madras, at the time of passing sentence on Sergeant Macnamara, who had caused the death of a shoemaker, remarks that if there were many more Judges like him, the British rule, which has come to be considered as tyrannical and oppressive by the people, would regain its reputation for justice, and the dissatisfaction prevailing in the country would cease.

19. The same paper states that in a criminal case, in which the accused was a European soldier, the witnesses for the prosecution were not forthcoming on the date fixed for hearing, and the Government Prosecutor consequently applied for adjournment of the case. But the Chief Justice of Madras refused postponement and discharged the accused, observing that if the witnesses for the prosecution did not attend, it was no fault of

the accused. All honour is due to the Chief Justice of Madras. At Allahabad, cases are repeatedly adjourned by Magistrates at the request of the police, and the accused have to rot in jail for months without trial. As soon as the Government Prosecutor says that he will produce more witnesses and asks for an adjournment, the request is granted and the accused is remanded to jail. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than such a proceeding. The Local Government and the High Court of these Provinces should give their attention to the matter.

20. The *Bhārat Jivan* (Benares), of the 4th January, complains that the use of opium is spreading very rapidly in this country and demoralizing the people. That vile drug has already done an incalculable amount of mischief in China, Japan and Assam. It has been alleged that no less than 70 per cent. of the population in China are addicted to the use of opium. The opium traffic is a dark stain on the fair fame of the British Government, and a strong movement has been set on foot in England and Bombay to agitate against it. It is true that the stoppage of the traffic would cause a heavy loss to the Government treasury, but the loss would be soon recouped by bringing new waste lands under cultivation and by developing the mineral resources of the country, as has been pointed out by Mr. Newman. If the cultivation of opium were given up, the Government of India would remove a great stigma and gain the gratitude of all India, China and Japan.

Garden party held at Lucknow in honour of Mr. Young, C. S. I., late Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

21. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 2nd January, publishes an account of the garden party held at the Husainabad Gardens in honour of Mr. Young, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, on the 16th December, by the nobility and gentry of Lucknow. Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. S. I., Pandit Sri Krishn, Rai Bahādur, and Maulvi Farid-ud-din, retired Subordinate Judge, made speeches in Urdu, praising Mr. Young for his justice, sympathy and kindness to natives, to which he gave a suitable reply. A photograph of the whole assemblage was taken, and all gentlemen present freely partook of the refreshments provided. (The *Jubilee Paper*, Lucknow, of the 1st January, refers to the garden party and observes that Mr. Young's departure is universally regretted by all classes of people in Lucknow. The meeting presented a very touching scene, like that witnessed at the departure of the late King Wajid Ali Shāh. It would be well if other European officers followed Mr. Young's example and showed courtesy and sympathy to natives.)

III.—RAILWAY.

Proposals made by a public meeting at Montgomery to prevent collisions between railway trains.

22. The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 6th January, refers to the resolutions passed by the public meeting held at Montgomery in the Panjāb, regarding the occurrence of railway accidents, and observes that the proposals made by the meeting, with a view to prevent collisions between trains, are reasonable and should receive full consideration from the Government and the railway authorities.

Railway accidents.

23. The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 31st December, says that all classes of people are very thankful to Government for the introduction of railways, but that unfortunately railway accidents, involving heavy loss of life, are getting very frequent and are a source of grave anxiety and grief to the public. A deep sensation has been created in several parts of the country by the accidents which have occurred within the last two months. The accident near Nagpur, in which many soldiers of the Lancashire Regiment were hurt, was followed by another near Rawalpindi. The collision between two mail trains on the Multan line on the 5th December was of a far more serious nature. Thirty-three men were killed and about 150 wounded, of whom 100 lie in a precarious state. The railway officials, through whose neglect or carelessness accidents occur, are always severely punished, but the mere punishment of negligent officials will not do. Prevention is better than cure. Government and railway companies should adopt effectual measures to check such unfortunate occurrences.

BHARAT JIVAN
Jan. 4th, 1892.

OUDE AKHBAAR
Jan. 2nd, 1892.

HINDUSTAN
Jan. 6th, 1892.

HINDUSTAN
Dec. 31st, 1891.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAYAG SAMÁCHÁR,
Dec. 31st, 1891.

24. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 31st December, referring to the approaching Magh Mela at Allahabad, urges that, as the Mela is a religious fair of Hindus, no class of Muhammadan beggars and gamblers should be admitted to it. Some butchers dexterously annex additional legs to the bodies of kine and procure alms from Hindus by taking such animals over the fair.

Magh Mela, Allahabad.

25. The same paper complains that at Mirapur, a small village situated to the south of the Atarsuia police station, there are two washermen, named Babu and Hazari, who extort money from the more peaceful residents of the village by threats of injury, and who are in league with thieves. They are habitual criminals and have been punished more than once. The police should apprehend and send them to the Magistrate as persons of bad character.

Two bad characters at Mirapur, Allahabad.

26. The same paper complains that a great deal of dirty mud is to be found at standposts, as no proper drains have been made for the escape of waste water. The mud is a standing menace to the public health, and the bad smell emanating from it causes much inconvenience to people. The District Magistrate should give the matter his attention and remedy the evil by improving the drains at the standposts and enlarging the embankments where they are too small.

Mud at the standposts, Allahabad.

27. The same paper complains that the road leading from the Chauk to Mir Khán's Sarái at Allahabad is very steep, and that consequently carriages often meet with accidents on it. The municipal board had better improve it.

Mir Khán's Sarái Road, Allahabad.

HAMID-UL-AKHBAR,
Dec. 29th, 1891.

28. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár*, Moradabad, of the 29th December, complains that it is believed that some Municipal Commissioners at Moradabad will shortly move a resolution in the board for the removal of shops for the sale of firewood from all parts of the city to some place outside the city, on the ground that such shops easily catch fire, but that the measure will be very hard on the poorer classes. The men who live from hand to mouth will have to fetch firewood from long distances on their return home from work at night, to their great inconvenience. Firewood shops are seldom on fire, which generally originates in houses or huts which have straw roofs and which are to be found in every part of the city.

Contemplated removal of firewood shops from inside the Moradabad city.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK,
Dec. 31st, 1891.

29. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st December, complains that a Parsi dramatic company has long been performing at Moradabad, and that another company has lately arrived there. An attendance at the performances of such companies corrupts the morals of young men, and many men become so fond of attending the theatre that they pay their hard earned wages to the dramatic company as admission fee and allow their families to starve for want of food. The district officers should not allow such companies to enter their district and give performances, especially at such a time of distress. Moreover, influential men should forbid their co-religionists to attend the theatres.

Parsi dramatic companies at Moradabad.

NÚR-UL-ANWÁR,
Jan. 2nd, 1892.

30. The *Núr-ul-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 2nd January, gives the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Bewagán-i-Islám, or the association to help Muhammadan widows, at Bara Banki, held at the zila school on 20th December. Sheikh Wajid Husain Khán, Deputy Collector, and President of the Anjuman, occupied the chair at the meeting and made a short address, which touched the hearts of the audience and brought tears into their eyes. The chief object of the association is to encourage the remarriage of Muhammadan widows. Muhammad Isháq, the Munsarim of the Anjuman, read the report for the last year, giving a brief account of his visits to Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmadabad, Gujrat, Jodhpur, Ajmere and other places, with a view to promote the objects of the Anjuman, and referring to the 39 widow marriages which had been brought about during the year through the efforts of the association.

Annual meeting of the association for the encouragement of Muhammadan widow marriages, Bara Banki.

31. The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 29th December, publishes an Urdu translation of the letter contributed by Mr. Alexander Webb, an American residing at present at Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, urging the Indian

Mr. Alexander Webb and the Muhammadan religion.

Musalmáns to take steps with a view to encourage the spread of the Muhammadan religion in America and Europe. Some years ago Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, of Kadian in the Gurdaspur district, sent letters to those countries, explaining the virtues of Islam. The letters produced a good effect on Mr. Webb, who put himself in communication with the Mirza and became a convert. It is the duty of Indian Musalmáns to assist the Mirza, who claims to be the second Messiah, in carrying out his plan for the conversion of the people in Europe and America, who are deeply involved in immorality and irreligion. His plan is that religious tracts, prepared by him for the purpose, should be translated into English and distributed broadcast in those countries. (A translation of Mr. Webb's letter is also published by the *Nizám-ul-Mulk*, Moradabad, of the 31st December.)

ALAM-I-TASWIR.
Dec. 29th, 1891.

32. A correspondent of the *Sitárai-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th January, complains that Native Christian missionaries are accustomed to pay visits to the interior of districts,

Native Christian missionaries,

wearing nice dresses, and to hold out false hopes to peasants, in order to induce them to adopt the Christian religion. They tell the ignorant villagers that if they became Christians, they would be appointed to high posts, admitted to the society of European officers, married to European ladies, and so forth. Some peasants foolishly believe the missionaries and agree to change their religion. But as soon as they have been baptized they are told to go about their business and to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; when they find the high hopes, created in their minds by the misrepresentations of the missionaries, so suddenly dashed to the ground, they feel much disappointed and regret their mistake, but in vain.

SITARA-I-HIND.
Jan. 4th, 1892.

ALLAHABAD:

The 4th January 1892.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

} Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[illegible]

general, they had more confidence in the
 ability of the representatives of the nation
 than by the words of the law; when they
 have been asked that they should not
 foolishly oppose the constitution and
 of European nations, married to the
 of the United States, they would be
 to show the United States. They will
 existing also there, and to hold out
 to the United States, and to hold out
 to the United States, and to hold out

ENTER DAY 11

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